REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-25, and 27-32 are pending. Claims 2 and 26 were previously cancelled. No Claims are herein amended. No new matter has been added.

103 Rejection

Claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-22, 24, 25, 27-30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallman in view of Blum et al. The Applicants respectfully submit that neither the Pallman reference nor the Blum et al. reference alone or in combination teach or suggest the present invention as recited in Claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-22, 24, 25, 27-30 and 32. The Examiner is respectfully directed to Claim 1 which sets forth a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including:

> ... accepting a command from an authorized user by the local computer system; executing the command through File Transfer Protocol to perform a function on the remote system; issuing the command through the web browser on the local computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to the remote system.

Claims 15 and 25 recite limitations similar to those that are recited in Claim 1. Claims 3-9, 11, 13 and 14 depend from independent Claim 1, Claims 16-22 and 24 depend from independent Claim 15, and Claims 27-30 and 32 depend from independent Claim 25 and recite further features of the present claimed invention.

Pallman does not anticipate or render obvious a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including the steps of "issuing the command through the web browser on the local computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to the remote system." By contrast, Pallman only discloses a method and apparatus for data communication (e.g., data acquisition and delivery). Along these lines, the Pallman reference teaches that modular software may be utilized to acquire/retrieve source data, deliver data to a target, or to perform processing of source data (see Abstract and column 27, lines 33-54). However, the Pallman reference is silent a teaching or suggestion readable on the system of protocol transformations that define the Applicants method for controlling remote systems that is recited in Claims 1, 15 and 25. Nowhere in the Pallman reference is it taught or suggested that commands that are issued through a web browser and transmitted over the Internet as Hypertext Transfer Protocol be processed into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarded to a remote system as is set forth in the Applicants' Claims. Consequently, Pallman simply does not teach what the Examiner relies upon it as teaching and does not anticipate or render obvious the Applicants' invention as is recited in Claims 1, 15 and 25.

Blum et al. does not overcome the shortcomings of Pallman noted above. Blum et al. alone or in combination with Pallman does not anticipate or render obvious a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including the steps of "issuing the command through the web browser on the local

computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to the remote system." Blum et al. only discloses a transparent proxy server that facilitates the establishment of data communications between devices (see Abstract). The Blum et al. reference teaches that a transparent proxy application listening on a predetermined port may receive requests in the native protocol of the request and may operate to establish the requested communication (column 3, lines 42-58). Moreover, Blum et al. discloses that it is known in the art that an "encapsulation routine" may encapsulate an FTP command within an HTTP command and thereafter transmit the encapsulated command to a proxy server (column 1, lines 58-65). The server may then "strip the FTP command from the HTTP encapsulation before making a connection over the Internet in native FTP mode" (column 1, lines 58 – 67). By contrast, the Applicants' method as recited in Claims 1, 15, and 25 requires that commands be transmitted over the Internet as Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Nowhere in the Blum et al. reference is it taught that commands that are issued through a web browser and transmitted as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet be processed into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarded to a remote system as is set forth in the Applicants' Claims. Consequently, Pallman either alone or in combination with Blum et al. simply does not teach what the Examiner relies upon it as teaching and does not anticipate or render obvious the Applicants' invention as is recited in Claims 1, 15, and 25.

As alluded to above, the aspect of the invention embodiment set forth in the Claims that clearly distinguishes the invention embodiment set forth in the Claims from the invention

which is taught in the passages of the Blum et al. reference cited by the Examiner is that any

processing of the FTP request into HTTP is done and undone before the request is

transmitted over the Internet. The passage cited by the Examiner explicitly states that after

the FTP request has been encapsulated "the proxy server must then strip the FTP request

from the HTTP encapsulation before making a connection over the Internet in native FTP

mode." This methodology is clearly different from that which is set forth in Applicant's

Claim 1 which specifically recites that the command is transmitted as Hypertext Transfer

Protocol over the internet. Consequently, even if the teachings of the Pallman and Blum et al.

references are combined, the combination does not suggest the invention embodiment recited

in the Applicant's Claims.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Pallman and Blum et al. alone or in

combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as recited in

Claims 1, 15 and 25, and thus Claims 1, 15 and 25 are in condition for allowance.

Accordingly, Applicants also respectfully submit that Pallman and Blum et al. do not

anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as is recited in Claims 3-9, 11, 13

and 14 dependent on Claim 1, Claims 16-22 and 24 dependent on Claim 15, and Claims 27-30

and 32 dependent on Claim 25, and that Claims 3-9, 11, 13, 14, 16-22, 24, 27-30 and 32

traverse the examiners basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being dependent on an

allowable base claim.

Claims 10, 23 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Pallman and Blum in view of Bowman-Amuah. Applicant respectfully submits that neither

the Pallman, Blum, nor Bowman-Amuah reference alone or in combination teach or suggest

the present invention as recited in Claims 10, 23 and 31. The Examiner is respectfully directed

to Claim 1 which sets forth a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by

executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including:

> ... accepting a command from an authorized user by the
> local computer system; executing the command through File
> Transfer Protocol to perform a function on the remote system;
> issuing the command through the web browser on the local
> computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext
> Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext
> Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol
> command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command
> to the remote system.

Claim 15 recites limitations similar to those that are recited in Claim 1. Claims 10, 23

and 31 depend from independent Claims 1, 15 and 25 respectively and recite further features

of the present claimed invention.

Bowman-Amuah does not overcome the shortcomings of Pallman and Blum.

Bowman-Amuah alone or in combination with Pallman and Blum does not anticipate or

render obvious a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a

command through File Transfer Protocol including the step of "issuing the command through

the web browser on the local computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext

Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command

into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to

the remote system." Bowman-Amuah only discloses a method for providing communication

services over a computer network. Nowhere in the Bowman-Amuah reference is it taught that

commands that are issued through a web browser and transmitted over the Internet as Hypertext Transfer Protocol be processed into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarded to a remote system as is set forth in the Applicants' Claims. Consequently, Pallman, Blum and Bowman-Amuah, alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the Applicants' method for controlling a remote system over the Internet as is recited in Claims 1, 15 and 25.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Pallman, Blum and Bowman-Amuah alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as recited in Claims 1, 15 and 25, and thus Claims 1, 15 and 25 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants also respectfully submit that Pallman, Blum and Bowman-Amuah do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as is recited in Claim 10 dependent on Claim 1, Claim 23 dependent on Claim 15, and Claim 31 dependent on Claim 25, and that Claims 10, 23 and 31 traverse the examiners basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallman and Blum in view of Sridhar et al. Applicant respectfully submits that neither the Pallman, Blum nor Sridhar et al. references either alone or in combination teach or suggest the present invention as recited in Claims 12. The Examiner is respectfully directed to Claim 1 which sets forth a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including:

... accepting a command from an authorized user by the local computer system; executing the command through File Transfer Protocol to perform a function on the remote system; <u>issuing the command through the web browser on the local computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to the remote system</u>.

Claim 12 depends from independent Claims 1 and recites further features of the present claimed invention.

Sridhar et al. does not overcome the shortcomings of Pallman and Blum. Sridhar et al. alone or in combination with Pallman and Blum does not anticipate or render obvious a method for controlling a remote system over the Internet by executing a command through File Transfer Protocol including the steps of "issuing the command through the web browser on the local computer system; transmitting the command as Hypertext Transfer Protocol over the Internet; processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command; and forwarding the file Transfer Protocol command to the remote system." Sridhar et al. only discloses an enhanced network communication system where client and server communications systems are coupled over a data network. Nowhere in the Sridhar et al. reference is it taught that commands that are issued through a web browser and transmitted to the Internet as Hypertext Transfer Protocol be processed into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarded to a remote system as is set forth in the Applicants' Claims. Consequently, Pallman, Blum and Sridhar et al., either alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the Applicants' method for controlling a remote system over the Internet as it is recited in Claim 1.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Pallman, Blum and Sridhar et al. alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as recited in Claim 1, and thus Claim 1 is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants also respectfully submit that Pallman, Blum and Sridhar et al. do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as is recited in Claim 12 dependent on Claim 1, and that Claim 12 traverses the examiners basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being dependent on an allowable base claim.
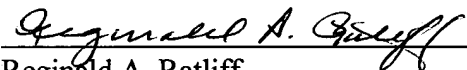
Conclusion

In light of the above-listed amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request allowance of the remaining Claims.

The Examiner is urged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

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